

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

Established February 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4584. 號二月正年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878.

日十初月二十年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—SWATOW, CAMPBELL & CO. AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WILSHIRE, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASOON, Esq.
E. R. BELLIN, Esq. WILHELM REINER,
W. H. FORDES, Esq. Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICH, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOAN BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

Entertainment.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give a Performance at the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, THIS EVENING, January 12th, 1878.

When will be presented a Comedy ENTITLED

"NINE POINTS OF THE LAW," to be followed by a farce by CH. SELBY, Esq., ENTITLED

"Boots at the Swan."

Tickets may be had at Mears LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. on and after Wednesday, January 2nd.

Doors Open at 8.30, Performance to Commence at 9 o'clock.

CHAS. O. COHEN, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 12, 1878. ja13

TO LET.

A N O F F I C E T O L E T. Apply to LANDSTEIN & CO. Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

TO LET.

N O. 4, and 5, PECHU TERRACE, ELGIN STREET. Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached, Hongs Nos. 2 and 8, Pedder's Hill, "Bines Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Farnahah.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO. Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mears DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

The Dwelling House, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. Hongkong, January 9, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN COOKING & PARLOUR STOVES.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
Superior California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES, from 400 lb. to 2,500 lb.

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CAR-

PETS, various patterns.

VELVET and TAPESTRY SOFA CARPETS and RUGS.

DOOR MATS.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

Gun-WADS, PERCUSSION CAPS.

STATIONERY, of every description.

BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

French APPLES, and LEMONS.

SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

MACKEREL, TONGUES & SOUNDS.

Family PIG PORK, and Prime Mess BEEF, in Kegs 25 lb. each.

CAVIARE, SARDELLES, and Spiced ANCHOVIES.

Prime American BACON and HAMS.

Cutting's JAMS and JELLIES Assorted.

GRAHAM FLOUR, CORN MEAL,

RYE MEAL, &c., &c.

Canned Dessert FRUITS.

Compressed CORNED BEEF, and BEEF TONGUES.

PICKLED SALMON, in Quantities to suit Purchasers.

CROSE & BLACKWELL'S OIL MANS' STORES, of every kind; Fresh Supplies received by every Steamer.

CLARET in Cask, (BANDOL), Superior Quality.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S PORTER, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by E. & J. BURKE, in Pints and Quarts.

BASS PALE ALE, Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, in Pints and Quarts.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, January 3, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted in my name will from this Date be Carried on under the Style of GROSSMANN & CO., Mr. G. A. GROSSMANN having become a Partner therein.

C. F. GROSSMANN.

Hongkong, January 1, 1878. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. BERNHARD SCHMACKER is authorized to Sign our Firm by production.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, January 1, 1878. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this Date.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1878. ap2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH PERROTTE BARNES in our Firm in China CEASES from this Date.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, December 31, 1877. ja82

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOYNTON was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, July 22, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & CO., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS.

Hongkong, December 29, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877. my1

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port, under the Style or Firm, WEST POINT IRON WORKS, ENGINEERS AND BOILERMAKERS, BY WILLIAM DUNPHY & CO., Late Manager of the NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Hongkong.

W. DUNPHY.

Hongkong, December 10, 1877. ja10

For Sale.

EXTRA FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins, Packed specially for LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Choice French JAMS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.

VAN HOBOKEN'S AVH GIN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.

BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by FOSTER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.

TUBORG's DANISH BEER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.

CURRIES and ADET'S CLARETS,

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.

BULLOCK LADE'S SCOTCH WHISKY, specially blended, for LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.

Very Fine OLD RYE WHISKY,

Bottled by LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SACCONI'S Perfectly Pure SHERRIES.

Bottled by LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Choice Pure PORT, direct from Oporto.

Bottled by LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CUMSHAW MIXTURE, the finest Mixture of new Foochow Teas,

Prepared specially for LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHUBB'S SAFES, LOCKS, and BOXES,

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1878,

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Agents.

SILVER LAMPS,

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Agents.

BAXTER'S CANVAS,

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 28, 1877.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Agents.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED



Mails.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
GEELONG, Captain FISHER, will leave
this on THURSDAY, the 17th January,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 7, 1878. ja16

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATUR-
DAY, the 19th January, at Noon, taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
COSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
5 p.m., 18th January. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Fray Street.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 31, 1877. ja19

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-
patched for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p.m.,
taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., the 31st January. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SENGER TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight
and Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878. ja19

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places where Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more
than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 22, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. S. I N D H.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Indus, from London, in connection
with the above Steamer, are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and
stored at their risk at the Company's
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless Intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-morrow, the 10th Inst.,
at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WED-
NESDAY, the 16th January, 1878, at Noon,
will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 9, 1878. ja16

GERMAN STEAMER GALATEA,
HOHME, Master, FROM HAMBURG,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamer are hereby informed, that
their Goods are being landed and stored at
their risk in the Godowns of the Under-
signed, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of
their Goods from the Boats alongside the
Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 17th
Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
written notice to the contrary is given
until To-morrow, the 11th Inst., at 11 a.m.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 10, 1878. ja17

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Norwegian
Bark VEGA, NORDVERD, Master,
from HAMBURG, are requested to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from
aboard the Vessel.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 8, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1878) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscription,
which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential news journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Mr. CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOSES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Salon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matabeds, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bor, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1878.

INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid up..... £120,000
PERMANENT RESERVE..... 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... 75,000
Total Capital and accumula-
tions to date..... £125,000

Directors:

W. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | C. KREES, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretary:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai
London Bankers.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risk to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1878. ja16

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE GOODS OF
GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS,
Deced.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Cred-
itors and other Persons, having any
CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against
the Estate of GEORGE UNDERHILL
SANDS, late of Victoria, Hongkong, Pat-
ent Slip Printer and Ship-builder, who
died at Victoria aforesaid on the 30th
day of October, 1877, and whose Will was
duly proved, Probate whereof was granted
to WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, of Victoria
aforesaid, Esquire, the Executor thereof
named by the Supreme Court of Hong-
kong, in its Probate Jurisdiction on the
8th day of November, 1877, are hereby required
to send, in writing, the particulars of
their Claims or Demands to the said
WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES at his address
aforesaid, or to the Undersigned WILLIAM
HENRY BRERETON, the Solicitor of the
said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, at the
Office of the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before
the 1st day of May, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the
expiration of the last mentioned day, the said
WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES will proceed to
distribute the assets of the said GEORGE
UNDERHILL SANDS amongst the parties
entitled thereto, having regard to the
Claims of which the said WILLIAM HOWELL
FORBES shall then have had notice; and
that the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES
will not be liable for the assets, or any part
thereof, so distributed, to any person of
whose Claim the said WILLIAM HOWELL
FORBES shall not have had notice at the
time of the distribution.

And notice is hereby given that at the
expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said
JOHN FAIRBAIRN will proceed to
distribute the Assets of the said JAMES
SMITH FERRIES amongst the parties
entitled thereto, having regard to the
Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN
shall then have had notice; and that the said
JOHN FAIRBAIRN will not be liable for the
Assets or any part thereof, so distributed,
to any person of whose Claim the said
JOHN FAIRBAIRN has not had notice at the
time of the distribution.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.

WM. H. BRERETON,
Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

fe2] WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

—:—

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

—:—

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING
SHIPS,

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING
BOOKS,

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,

EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS,

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are:—the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—
Via San Francisco, or Marquette, via Brindisi.

Letters, — 22 26
Registration, — 12 12
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 8 10

Aspinwall, Panama:—

Letters, 18 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—
Letters, 12* 16 20
Registration, 8 12 12
Newspapers, 2* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4* 6 8

Bahamas, Hayti:—

Letters, 14 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, 30 46 50
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monts, &c., New Granada, and Venezuela:—
Letters, 26 34 38
Newspapers, 6 4 6
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10
Registration, 12 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail:—	8	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers, at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unfastened.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid, or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nail, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or wire, provided that they be packed and garded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, ... Sept. 15, Nov. 29.

Leave Batavia, ... Oct. 1. Dec. 13.
Due at Port Darwin, ... Oct. 12. Dec. 24. 1878.

Sydney, ... Oct. 31. Jan. 12.
Melbourne, ... Nov. 6. Jan. 18.
Adelaide, ... Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter.

For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be forwarded by the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to letters sent outside the mail. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamp on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; & via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will pay for this class of

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineers, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are to arrive at the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid, at a Post Office, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries, with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and inland letters which contain watches, or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands are being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mail will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mail will be delivered free there.

Article IX. of the

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

- From Green Island to the Gas Works.
- From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
- From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
- From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
- From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
- From Naval Yard to the Pier.
- From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.

Last.

Capt.

Flag and Rig.

Tons.

Date of Arrival.

Consignees or Agents.

Destination.

Remarks.

Vessel's Name.	Last.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Amoy	5	Drewes	Brit. str.	876	Jan. 8	Siemsean & Co.	Shanghai	
Bombay	5	Brigge	Brit. str.	1079	Jan. 2	& O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	K'loon Dock
Cambon	2 h	Brigge	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 28	Kwok Acheong		
Carisbrook	2 h	Wharton	Brit. str.	986	Dec. 19	Man Hing Chan		Repairing
Chefoo	5	Williams	Brit. str.	684	Jan. 11	Butterfield & Swire		
China	5	Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	Jan. 11	Siemsean & Co.		
City of Peking	9 h	Tanner	Amer. str.	5079	Jan. 5	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Conquest	2 h	Smith	Brit. str.	317	Jan. 9	Kwong Lee Yuen		
Douglas	5 h	Pitman	Span. str.	864	Jan. 10	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Envy	4 h	Blanco	Span. str.	202	Jan. 10	Remedios & Co.		
Fame	6 h	Spanioli	Brit. str.	117	Jan. 12	H. K. & Wpoo Dock Co.		
Flintahire	4	Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	Dec. 12	H. K. Kier & Co.		
Fuyew	4	O'Roar	Ch. str.	920	Jan. 13	O. M. S. N. Co.		
Galaeta	5	Bohme	Get. str.	1287	Jan. 13	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Hailoong	5 h	Abbott	Brit. str.	277	Jan. 11	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Hindostan	5	Gardner	Brit. str.	991	Jan. 13	David Sassoan, Sons & Co.		
Kelinchow	2 h	Erquiga	Span. str.	371	Jan. 11	Kwok Acheong		
Macan	5 h	Broker	Span. str.	1060	Jan. 12	Siemsean & Co.		
Marcia	3	Munoz	Span. str.	359	Oct. 18	Remedios & Co.		
Marivello	5 h	Staples	Brit. str.	894	Dec. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Nelson	5 h	Goyenechea	Span. str.	500	Oct. 20	Oliphant & Co.		
Perula	3 h	McKirdy	Brit. str.	2090	Nov. 24	Remedios & Co.		
Rednorshire	3 h	Thomson	Brit. str.	1201	Jan. 6	H. Kier & Co.		
Sea Gull	5 h	Roberts	Brit. str.	48	Sept. 19	Insurance Company		
Sin Nanzing	5	Drage	Brit. str.	714	Dec. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Stonor	5	Kirkpatrick	Brit. str.	1304	Jan. 11	Butterfield & Swire		
Taiwan	5	Young	Brit. str.	408	Jan. 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Tintern Abbey	8	Tindale	Brit. str.	738	Dec. 27	Melchers & Co.		
Venice	5	Rhode	Brit. str.	1271	Jan. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Yesso	5	S. Ashton	Brit. str.	559	Nov. 22	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Sailing Vessels								
Ada Wavell	2 h	Wiswell	Am. 3m. sc.	558	Nov. 28	Captain		
Adelia & Marianne	2	Dahl	Amor. bge.	842	Jan. 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Alden Teese	2	Noyes	Amor. bge.	407	Dec. 20	Rozario & Co.		
Alexandra	8	Elliott	Brit. bge.	326	Sept. 29	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Alphington	3	Cunningham	Brit. bge.	657	Dec. 14	Wiesler & Co.		
Amie Florence	1	Johnson	Foh. bge.	591	Nov. 14	Borneo Co., Limited		
Angela	2	Barbeyron	Foh. bge.	447	Jan. 17	Carlowitz & Co.		
Ann	8	Jesson	Brit. bge.	752	Jan. 6	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Annie Lorway	4	Gale	Brit. bge.	1063	Dec. 24	Russell & Co.		
Annie M. Small	2	Packer	Amer. sh.	405	Dec. 10	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Annie S. Hall	4	Nelson	Am. bktkno.	265	Dec. 20	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
B. B. Watson	3	Hawkins	Amer. bge.	938	Nov. 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Bethoven	8	Reynolds	Brit. sh.	1008	Dec. 11	Order		
Bicker	4	Hudleston	Brit. bge.	894	Dec. 22	Russell & Co.		
Bisbano	4	Hude	Brit. sh.	1370	Oct. 26	Meyer & Co.		
Broomball	4	Carl Ritter	Brit. sh.	598	Jan. 5	Siemsean & Co.		
Cores	7	Lausen	Ger. bge.	420	Jan. 14	Landstein & Co.		
Charles Moura	3 h	Quatresous	Foh. bge.	496	Nov. 25	Rozario & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	3	Beattie	Brit. sh.	383	Nov. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Charter Oak	3	Staples	Amer. sh.	938	Sept. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Chlumon	2 h	Shrewsbury	Brit. sh.	1884	Dec. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
City of Halifax	9	Evans	Brit. sh.	860	Dec. 24	Meyer & Co.		
Clara	9	Chalmers	Brit. sh.	150	Nov. 25	Insurance Co.		
Coral	3 h	Vincent	Brit. bge.	464	Oct. 30	Wiesler & Co.		
Cresswell	3 h	White	Foh. bge.	318	Jan. 7	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Dauphin	3	Lehonskals	Foh. bge.	338	Jan. 6	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
E. von Beaulieu	3 h	Schneider	Ger. bge.	326	Dec. 3	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Echo	3 h	Tozer	Brit. bge.	369	Dec. 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Emma	1 h	Gray	Brit. bge.	798	Dec. 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Falcon	7	Barry	Brit. bge.	372	Dec. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ferdinand	7	Westergaard	Brit. bge.	337	Nov. 19	Wiesler & Co.		
Floiden	3 h	Fraser	Brit. bge.	232	Dec. 20	Tak Mes		
Formosa	3 h	Schweer	Am. 3m. sc.	449	Dec. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Fortune	4	Patterson	Slam. bge.	316	Jan. 20	Tak Mes		
Georgina	4	Robney	Brit. bge.	316	Jan. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Glamorganshire	4	McEachern	Brit. bge.	456	Dec. 22	H. K. Kier & Co.		
Glenurkin	3 h	Lang	Brit. bge.	422	Dec. 22	Chinese		
Glory	2	Thompson	Slam. bge.	550	Nov. 14	Tak Mes		
Golden Spur	4	Farrell	Brit. sh.	656	Dec. 22	Meyer & Co.		
Great Admiral	8	Thompson	Amer. sh.	1756	Ang. 16	Russell & Co.		
Helene	4	Parke	Am. 3m. sc.	542	Dec. 20	Tak Mes		
Hermann	4	Volquardsen	Amor. bge.	268	Dec. 15	Stemmen & Co.		
Humboldt	4	Pens	Amor. bge.	472	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ionian	3	Stoll	Amor. bge.	390	Dec. 20	Carlowitz & Co.		
Jalo	7	Cave	Brit. sh.	373	Nov. 20	Landstein & Co.		
Jean Jansson	8	Moberg	Russ. sh.	1385	Dec. 20	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Julia A. Brown	4	West	Brit. bge.	504	Dec. 31	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Kinross	2 h	Nickerson	Am. 3m. sc.	542	Dec. 18	Butterfield & Swire		
Jurgen	4	Wind	Amor. bge.	268	Dec. 15	Siemsean & Co.		
Kate Waters	1 h	Giese	Brit. bge.	580	Dec. 20	Rozario & Co.		
Maria Charlotte	4	Monahas	Foh. bge.	380	Jan. 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Maria Louise	4	Gill	Foh. bge.	425	Nov. 25	Carlowitz & Co.		
Marion	4	Howes	Am. 3m. sc.	268	Dec. 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
May Queen	4	Parke	Brit. bge.	494	Dec. 7	7 Captain		
Mignon	2 h	Soule	Am. 3m. sc.	542	Dec. 18	Tak Mes		
Morning Star	2 h	Wisehusen	Amor. bge.	320	Dec. 25	Melchers & Co.		
Nagara	1 h	Tarek	Amor. sh.	711	Jan. 6	Wiesler & Co.		
Northern Star	2	Olyma	Brit. sh.	2394	Oct. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Orinda	4	Litha	Brit. sh.	276	Dec. 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Pam	4	Möller	Am. 3m. sc.	311	Nov. 25	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Peter	4	Paratzolo	Foh. bge.	578	Jan. 6	Wiesler & Co.		
Phaton	3	Leroy	Amor. bge.	828	Jan. 4</td			

Mr Russell asked Sergeant Bremner if he had any further evidence to produce, and the Sergeant replied in the negative. Mr Russell said that, after what the Judge had said in a recent case, he should have thought the Police ought to have made some arrangements to get reliable evidence to determine the value of coins said to be base.

Defendant said:—On the 8th, 9th and 10th I was not in Hongkong, and I arrived here yesterday afternoon by the S. S. *Kiukiang*. Before leaving Fatschan a relation of mine gave me 1 tael and 3 mace and the dollar marked D. I do not live at Hongkong and went to visit my aunt who lives behind the Tung Hing Theatre and my aunt had no rice, so I went to a plainman's shop and asked for 1 dollar's worth of rice. He looked at the dollar and said it was copper. I said if it is copper return it to me. The complainant was very angry at the time. I said I had got 10 cents and some broken silver. I was never in Hongkong before. I know nothing of the \$3 marked A, B, and C. A carpenter on board the S. S. *Kiukiang* could certify that I came down yesterday.

Mr Russell committed him for trial and directed the police to get a warrant and search the Aunt's house.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Honor Mr Justice SNOWDEN, with Special Jury.)

Jan. 12, 1878.

A SPECIAL SESSIONS.

THE "YESO" EXPLOSION CASE.
Theodore Bernard, Chief Engineer, and Wm. H. King, the 3rd Engineer, of the British steamer *Yeso*, were arraigned on two counts of manslaughter in causing the death of one Teang Asam and one Mahomed Esop, on the 22nd November last by the explosion of the starboard boiler of the steamer.

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillipps, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr Sharp, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr Hayllar, Q. C., instructed by Mr Braxton, appeared for the first prisoner, and

Mr Francis, instructed by Mr Denny, appeared for the second prisoner.

The following special Jury was empanelled: Messrs. H. B. Gibb, Thos. Pinn, W. G. McG. Heaton, J. H. Kermode, W. R. Landsteiner, and D. Rutledge.

This case was resumed to-day.

The Attorney General proposed to put in the statements the prisoners made at the Coroner's inquest. This was done, the statements of one prisoner against the other being struck out.

Mr Hayllar: Before laying the case before the Jury I wish to ask for some points to be reserved. I think this is a proper time to do it. Under the 8th section of 2 of 1869 your Lordship has power to reserve points, and I think it will be a convenient time now to mention them. The first point is with reference to the duty of the Chief Engineer—I have nothing to do with the Second Engineer, who is defended by my learned friend, Mr Francis—that the only duty really thrown upon my client is that cast upon him by the owners. That duty was to exercise a general supervision over the engines and boilers and to use his own discretion in doing so. Then this is the point—that he did exercise his own discretion in making certain examinations and in apportioning certain duties to his subordinates, which he had power to do, and there is no evidence of any neglect in selecting those subordinates or in apportioning the duties to them. Then the second point is that there is no evidence that he knew at any time, or had brought to his knowledge at any time or in any way, that the boilers were in a dangerous state, or that either of them was so; and that, so far as he was concerned, this was a mere matter of scientific inference; that in failing to draw such inference he only committed an error of judgment; that he is not charged with the omission of any specific act—he omitted to perform the whole of his duty, and that is insufficient; and that the proximate cause of the accident was the faulty construction of the boilers. There is a great body of law on the subject, but I do not propose going into it now.

His Lordship: My proposition to the Jury would be that, in the absence of any rules which interfere with it, the duty imposed on a person who has care of machinery of this kind, is to use reasonable skill and caution, and, if he omits that and death ensues, he is guilty of culpable negligence, amounting to manslaughter. There was one other duty imposed upon the Chief Engineer, and that was to superintend, whatever that may mean.

The Attorney General: There is only one remark that I would make, in consequence of what fell from my learned friend in regard to the neglect of duty. He said there was no case in the books in regard to general negligence, but merely in regard to specific acts of negligence. That is not so. There are cases reported where death has been caused by negligence on the part of persons who omitted to supply necessities and so forth, and Lord Campbell himself, I think, referred to a case of neglect of duty, very nearly resembling the present one. The most recent case of that description was the *Yeso* murder case.

Mr Francis: On behalf of the second prisoner, I venture to submit to your Lordship there is, in point of law, no case that ought to be submitted to the Jury.

His Lordship: Do you call witnesses?

Mr Francis: Yes, my Lord. In the first place, I submit, there was no legal duty whatever—moral duty there may have been—inherent in the second prisoner with reference to the deceased, and that unless there was a legal duty towards the deceased, my client cannot, in point of law, be made liable for any negligence whatever.

His Lordship: The deceased are a passenger and one of the crew.

Mr Francis: The only duty incumbent on the second prisoner was the duty arising out of the contract with his employers. In the case of the Queen *versus* Thomas Smith, reported on page 835 of the last edition of *Russell*, the prisoner was a watchman at a spot where a tramway and an ordinary highway crossed each other. The prisoner was there for the purpose of warning people in case of danger. He absented himself from his post and neglected his duty. Somebody crossed over the junction and was killed by a passing wagon. It was held in that case that there was no duty towards the deceased, as one of the public, incumbent on the watchman—that the prisoner was merely a private servant and that consequently his neglect did not constitute such a breach of duty as to make him guilty of manslaughter. In a foot-note to the case it was stated that to prove the prisoner guilty it must have

been shown that he neglected some duty towards the deceased as one of the public using the highway.

The Attorney General said it was a question whether the case was correctly reported.

Mr Francis said that hundreds of other cases showed it. Even in the case of the *Yeso*, murder it was part of the charge to the Jury at the trial that, unless there was a legal duty incumbent on the different parties to provide food, no neglect of which they might have been guilty of—neglect of a moral duty—would be sufficient for a conviction. If he neglected to provide his own child or wife with food—in reference to them he would have a legal duty—and if they died through his neglect he was culpable, but if he allowed his greatest friend and benefactor to die in a room next to his own he would not be guilty of any crime in the eye of the law. He said the only duty incumbent on the prisoner was the duty arising out of his contract—his duty to obey orders, and he had no duty whatever imposed upon him with reference to passengers or other members of the crew, and he could not be rendered liable in any action for damages. The only persons liable for any duty towards the passengers or public were the owners and Captain who undertook a certain duty towards them. He submitted also that there was no evidence of any duty incumbent upon the prisoner, legal or otherwise, but if His Lordship should be of opinion that there was some evidence of a duty put on his shoulders to report, which was the only negligence of duty alleged against him, then he submitted that that was altogether too remote from the explosion and death to render him criminally liable.

His Lordship should be of opinion that there was some evidence of a duty put on his shoulders to report, which was the only negligence of duty alleged against him, then he submitted that that was altogether too remote from the explosion and death to render him criminally liable.

Mr Hayllar then summed up his case.

The Court was then adjourned.

When the Court resumed, Mr John Ingles was called for the 1st prisoner—I am a mechanical engineer. I came out in 1842 as Engineer for the Mint; I am carrying on business here under the style of Victoria Foundry. I know the old boilers of the *Yeso*; they had longitudinal stays. The boilers lasted about nine years. They were once sent to us to repair, and the Chief Engineer pointed out what was required to be done. The condition of the boilers then, showed that the engineers had been very particular with them. The parts which required repairs done to them were the superheater and the bottom part of the boiler. I have seen the present boilers. The fracture in the starboard boiler was caused by the chemical and mechanical action combined. Boilers with gusset stays of that kind are generally land boilers, of small diameter. Fresh water is generally used in them. When the surface of iron is corroded, corrosion progresses more rapidly at the later stages. When iron is subjected to straining and vibration, it is liable to crystallization, which destroys the fibres.

The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside the boiler, the backs of the stays would be visible; the lower part was completely gone, but the upper part was of the ordinary thickness. From what I saw of Mr. Bernard, and from the condition of the old boilers, I consider him a very careful engineer. I have personal experience of the bursting of boilers. The gusset stays did not appear to me to be of sufficient thickness; I should as a matter of practice have used 3 of an inch. The back plate was laminated and of poor iron; laminated iron is weak in strength. The samples shown me (taken from the broken plate) seem to be made of poor iron; it should not flange like that. I do not think it is Lowmoor iron. The other piece (3rd sample) is of Lowmoor iron; Lowmoor iron is the best iron and is more expensive. I should not have expected the plate to have worn off so much after only three years. Going inside

Portfolio.

WOOING.

Captive little hand,
Wherefore trembling so?
Like a fluttering bird,
All your pulses stirred;
Would you if you could—
Would you go?

Dropping, down-cast eyes,
Filled with love's own light,
Neath your snowy lids;
All my world lies hid;
Why so shyly veiled
From my sight?

Lovely, quivering lips,
With your wealth of red,
Speak the longed-for word
First in Eden heard;
In your own sweet way
Be it said.

Eager, restless heart.
Longing for your mate,
What have you to fear?
Find contentment here;
To my tender love
Trust your fate.

Dainty little maid,
Graced with charms so sweet,
One bright glance bostow;
Nay—but I will know
H—, yes, for me,
Life's complete!

THE BALKANS.

(FROM THE Standard's SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT LATELY AT THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.)

VIENNA, Nov. 8.

If the Cheviot Hills may be described as magnificent and terrible, and all the rest of it, so may the Balkans; but if one should not employ these epithets to any barrier less formidable than the Grampians, the Bulgarian range must content itself with praise more modest. The measured elevation of a peak above the sea is not a sure criterion of its actual height; if it were, the Pyramid of Cholula would be a first-class mountain. From the Danube bank Bulgaria rises in successive swells, and the actual slope of the Balkans may be said to begin at Tirmova. Starting from thence, one climbs a series of long waves with short, steep valleys between, to Gabrovo, eight hours' journey south-west. This lies in a hollow, and from the meadows around it one sees the Balkans from crown to base, wofully diminished in their altitude by each of those encroaching waves that stretch thirty miles behind you. They have nothing of grandeur, and they inspire no awe. At a distance, indeed, they seem pretty, as hills green and wooded always must. But, upon approach, the forests dwindle to thorny brushwood, the rocks soften into commonplace rotundity. Why it should be so I know not, but trees do not flourish in any part of Bulgaria that I have seen. The landscape is practically void of them, and those few that catch the eye, poplars or wild pines for the most part, seldom reach a fair height. An exception occurs to me, however, in the big walnuts at Gov. Monastir, beneath which the Cesarevitch has his quarters. The same rule applies in Walashka, where trees die at a certain age, owing, as I was told, to a stratum of cold or polarous earth, spread at a certain depth below the surface. There are no pines in the Balkans, which are thus deprived of one great element of fine scenery. There are no tarns, nor lakes either; very few streams, and no waterfalls that I could hear of. "Precipice" is a very vague expression, which may mean anything from a railway embankment to a canon of the Rio Grande; but, however it be interpreted, there are few phenomena of the sort in the Balkans. Those famous mountains are, in truth, as commonplace, amiable, and rounded as any little hills in Europe, that make no pretence of beauty, or interest, or peril, but give themselves up in peace to bear, corn and wool. The talk about "passes" is misleading. One could not drive across the Malvern Hills without a road, nor carry a bale of goods over Plymton as the crow flies; but these are not called great mountains. As a matter of fact, people can and do traverse the Balkans in every direction and in every part. There is not so much danger as in passing the Scotch hills, for, firstly, mists are rare; secondly, there are no high woods of much extent; and, thirdly, there are neither bogs, nor tarns, nor precipices to speak of, and very few brooks. The "brush" is thick enough, but it is kept down by Bulgarian industry, and one need only follow the line of copes to reach a field. This Bulgarian industry, to which I have done justice in a former article, makes itself nowhere more conspicuous than in the cultivation of the Balkans. One may see there fine crops, carefully sown and tended, upon slopes so steep that one's horse will refuse to descend. When we retired from the first battle of the pass, the young Grand Duke Nicholas and Prince Mirsky led us down a silent and gradually inclining slope, where the Cossacks and horses rolled over together, but it was tilted from brow to foot. There are perhaps a dozen passes recognized—under different names—between that of Troy and Minch Dagh, which are more or less practicable for vehicles. Amongst these, however, was not that famous through all time as the one through which Ghourko made his desperate foray. According to the tale we heard in camp, the credit of this scheme belongs to young Prince Tserkeff, to General Zemtseff, and a private Toherkeff, *ad interim*. A Bulgarian refugee of the neighbourhood chanced to tell him of the road, which was known, of course, but scarcely recollect. Prince Tserkeff seized the notion of a dash through this rugged cut, and carried his refugee to the Grand Duke. This took place at St. Petersburg. His Highness was very cool, but when General Ghourko warmly supported the idea he consented. The Turks had made no provision for defending this defile, and we know what happened. The story shows what sort of a mountain chain are the Balkans. A body of troops carrying their arms and a few days' rations could traverse it almost anywhere in summer. The defences of the Schipka-road were fourteen battalions, besides artillery and irregulars. Both ends of the defile rested in our hands, and our Cossacks scoured the open country a long way down each side of the hills. Every Bulgarian was doing his best to track the fugitives, disarmed, disheartened, and bewildered. But with all these advantages we never secured above fifteen hundred. The rest broke a way for themselves, and prepared for vengeance. But I am speaking of winter, of summer weather. When

the rains and the snow fall, the Himalayas are scarcely more impracticable than the Balkans except at a very few points. The Trojan Pass, I have understood, is always serviceable, more or less; but the Schipka, reckoned the "next best," needs remaking every spring. Strong and careful as is the Russian work upon this defile, Gabrovo critics declare that it will not stand the snow better than did their rough-and-ready engineering. Once upon a time a causeway traversed the mountains here. Bulgarians have no memory for historical events nor interest in them, so that none can give me trustworthy information about this work. By one it was attributed to Trajan himself, whose "name we still adore" along the Danube, though, with Lord Byron perhaps, his last worshipper vanished from Western Europe. Others said "Midhat Pacha" of course; but Glursey, my host at Gabrovo, declared that Mahmud, the reformer, caused it to be built for his grand orient through the provinces. This seems possible, for the work, though good, is not Roman, and its state forbids one to believe it only a few years old. Great part is overgrown with turf, but the road followed it, more or less, until the Russian engineers struck a better line. On this causeway one could see the force of winter storms and spring floods. It was originally built of square stone blocks fitted to each other without cement, and bound by a heavy curb. In a hundred places this stout pavement has been carried away and piled in a heap at some depth below; that it was effected by one rush of water or by one movement of ice or snow is apparent. Thus the surface of the road is scoured every year, leaving naked rock, eaten out by frost and frost and rain, scored by masses of frozen snow, sharpened by the rapid wear of its soft strata. It must be remembered that if the Balkans be not more formidable in themselves than are the Cheviots, the Bulgarian winter is quite another thing than ours. Siberian winds blow from the Oural, the famous storms of the Black Sea have a clear course over these treeless fields, the Carpathians fail to protect Romania from the savage north-easter, and Bulgaria has no defence at all. From October till April, the Balkans used to be impassable for vehicles except at Troyan. We shall see what the Russian engineers can do.

At Schipka they have made a road as good as could be wished as far as Mount St. Nicholas. I did not follow it further *pour cause*. The Turks block this pass, and if they do not let themselves be starved out, no operations possible in the snow can clear them away. Schipka, then, may be put aside in discussing the chances of another foray. The Hainkol Pass has never been occupied in strength since the last of Ghourko's men struggled back through it, but a large Russian force seems to be still lying at Elena, and works of defence have been raised in that neighbourhood. So much we learn by vague telegrams published last Tuesday, whereby it appears that the Turks stormed three redoubts somewhere near Elena. Whether the Russians belonged to the Army of the Lom or to the Eighth Corps, one would like to know, but that information is not given us. We have not heard of either entering the Hainkol Pass itself, nor—what is almost more important—of a good road being built through it, whilst the weather allowed such an operation. My impression is that nothing has been done there since the retirement of Ghourko's force, and if so, the labour of sullen Bulgars, provided with wooden spades, has long since been washed away. Ghourko had enormous difficulty and some loss in getting his artillery through at the most favourable moment, and if nothing has been improved, it is simply foolish to talk of another raid through the Hainkol at this season. All other defiles are equally impossible, except the Trojan, of which I know nothing from observation. Two months ago General Stobekoff made a reconnaissance thither, and occupied the mouth of the pass and the town of Troyan for some hours. No Turks were there at that time, but the dashing rider did not stop, and a few days afterwards the enemy reoccupied the line. If General Ghourko mediates another burst to Kounella, as is announced, by the Pineville minister, she knew that the Russians had received from Sistova, the Russian authorities have given up the idea of attempting to pass the winter in Bulgaria. The building of barracks and the supply of winter clothing has been stopped, and the belief there is that, in the event of the fall of Plevna, an armistice would be followed by the preliminaries of peace being arranged. Fort Nehay, a position near Spizka, has been captured by the Montenegrins, who are now declared to be masters of nearly all the territory as far as Bojana, with the exception of the citadel of Antivari, and Dulcigno.

Wednesday, Nov. 28.—Some sharp skirmishes have again taken place on the Lower Lom, near Pylorus, as well as at Opana and Polomir, not far from Rassgrad, but they were devoid of important results. According to the Russians, their losses were almost nil. According to a telegram from Raguza, the Montenegrins have defeated Ghourko's men at Plevna, and he retreated, after destroying the bridge over the Bovana river. No important news comes from before either Plevna or Erzeroum. The Romanians are proceeding methodically up the right bank of the Danube towards Widdin. Having lately taken Ralovo, they have advanced to Obrza, Palanka, the next town up the stream, which they have taken and occupied. It is stated that the participation of Servia in the war against Turkey has been fully resolved upon. Prince Milutin will proceed to join the army on December 7, and the independence of Servia will be declared on St. Andrew's Day, December 12. It is announced from St. Petersburg that the losses of the Russian army up to the 21st inst. were 71,705 men.

Thursday, Nov. 29.—From both Bulgaria and Armenia we have telegrams stating that winter has set in with severity, and must have a great influence on the course of events. In Asia snow has fallen to the depth of three feet, and has compelled the Russians to suspend operations. It is thought that they are trying to establish themselves in winter quarters. The Romanian leaders seem to be assured of the surrender of Plevna. Prince Charles has already made arrangements with the Russian authorities respecting his share of the spoil, and he is still taking measures for the feeding of the besieged Turks when they yield. The *Czar* has issued an order of the day expressing his admiration at the valour of the Romanians. A detail is now given to the report of the escape of Osman Pacha from Plevna. It originated with some Circassians, who witnessed his sally during the Russian attack on Ralovo, which led Osman to believe that an army was coming to his assistance, and caused him to attack the Russians at three points. He was compelled to return to Plevna after many hours' hard fighting. The recent fighting on the Lower Lom seems to have been rather severe. The Turks advanced from the Lom to Trestenik and Metochka, the latter close to the Danube, the engagement continuing for six hours, when the Turks retired under cover of their artillery. At Polomir, where the Turks are said to have retreated without accepting battle, the Ottoman commander claims to have routed and pursued 8,600 Russian cavalry and infantry. A force of 8,000 Turks has appeared at Elena, south of the Hainkol Pass, and after burning a few villages, retreated immediately. Such is the Muscovian version of an apparently objectless movement. Some insignificant skirmishes have taken place south of the Dobrudzha; where General Zimmerman still remains all but inactive. A report published in the St. Petersburg *New Times* states that 400 Turks have surrendered in the Schipka Pass. No reason is assigned for the act. The *Daily Telegraph* says:—Information has reached London, as what is believed to be considerable authority, that the

evening o'clock, when the Russian losses were fourteen, killed and forty wounded. The *Press* of Vienna has received a telegram from Tiflis stating that the insurrection in the Caucasus is reported to be on the increase, and that Karsar, a fortified town, has been taken by storm, the Russian garrison being made prisoners. Mr Layard criticizes that it will not stand the snow better than did their rough-and-ready engineering. Once upon a time a causeway traversed the mountains here. Bulgarians have no memory for historical events nor interest in them, so that none can give me trustworthy information about this work.

Monday, Nov. 26.—Skirmishes are reported in various parts of Bulgaria, in which both the Turks and the Russians have been more or less successful. Small parties of Russians have been repulsed at Wratza, to the north of Orhanlie, and at Batsarjik, north of Varna, while the Turks have been worsted in petty skirmishes at Etropol and Teteven, on the Selvi and Orhanlie road. There have also been some outpost affairs on the Lom, but not one of any importance. By Imperial Decree 160, Civic Guards in Constantinople and the provinces have been called out for the purpose of maintaining order in their respective districts during the possible absence of the regular forces, the Christian inhabitants being summoned to take their share of the levy. The Turkish Civic Guard, it is explained, is intended to constitute an army of reserve in order to defend Adrianople and Constantinople in case of need. Intelligence has been received at Cetinje from Cattaro, stating that the Turkish fort Chan had surrendered to the Montenegrins without offering any resistance. An attack upon the Turkish fort Nehay was being prepared by the Montenegrins, who are reported to have occupied Musici. A Russian report says that the loss of the Muscovite troops at the capture of Kars was one general and thirty staff and superior officers and 489 men killed, and forty-three staff and superior officers and 1,700 men injured.

Tuesday, Nov. 27.—The Russians captured Etropol, an important fortified town on the Salvi and Orhanlie road, at six o'clock on Saturday evening. Fighting had been going on there for some days, and the final battle lasted several hours. The Russian official account admits that the capture of the place was attended with great difficulty, owing to its hilly position. The official despatch from the Grand Duke's headquarters at Bogot states that the Turkish garrison retreated in disorder, pursued by the Russian dragoons. A telegram from Berlin reports, on the authority of a despatch received from Sophia, and published in the *National Zeitung*, that Etropol was evacuated by the Turks on the same day that Etropol was captured. No mention is made in the Russian official account of any action having taken place at Orhanlie, and it is therefore probable that the news of the capture of Etropol was mistaken for the evacuation of the former place. According to a telegram from the *Standard* received from Sistova, the Russian authorities have given up the idea of attempting to pass the winter in Bulgaria. The building of barracks and the supply of winter clothing has been stopped, and the belief there is that, in the event of the fall of Plevna, an armistice would be followed by the preliminaries of peace being arranged. Fort Nehay, a position near Spizka, has been captured by the Montenegrins, who are now declared to be masters of nearly all the territory as far as Bojana, with the exception of the citadel of Antivari, and Dulcigno.

Wednesday, Nov. 28.—Some sharp skirmishes have again taken place on the Lower Lom, near Pylorus, as well as at Opana and Polomir, not far from Rassgrad, but they were devoid of important results. According to the Russians, their losses were almost nil. According to a telegram from Raguza, the Montenegrins have defeated Ghourko's men at Plevna, and he retreated, after destroying the bridge over the Bovana river. No important news comes from before either Plevna or Erzeroum. The Romanians are proceeding methodically up the right bank of the Danube towards Widdin. Having lately taken Ralovo, they have advanced to Obrza, Palanka, the next town up the stream, which they have taken and occupied. It is stated that the participation of Servia in the war against Turkey has been fully resolved upon. Prince Milutin will proceed to join the army on December 7, and the independence of Servia will be declared on St. Andrew's Day, December 12. It is announced from St. Petersburg that the losses of the Russian army up to the 21st inst. were 71,705 men.

Thursday, Nov. 29.—From both Bulgaria and Armenia we have telegrams stating that winter has set in with severity, and must have a great influence on the course of events. In Asia snow has fallen to the depth of three feet, and has compelled the Russians to suspend operations. It is thought that they are trying to establish themselves in winter quarters. The Romanian leaders seem to be assured of the surrender of Plevna. Prince Charles has already made arrangements with the Russian authorities respecting his share of the spoil, and he is still taking measures for the feeding of the besieged Turks when they yield. The *Czar* has issued an order of the day expressing his admiration at the valour of the Romanians. A detail is now given to the report of the escape of Osman Pacha from Plevna. It originated with some Circassians, who witnessed his sally during the Russian attack on Ralovo, which led Osman to believe that an army was coming to his assistance, and caused him to attack the Russians at three points. He was compelled to return to Plevna after many hours' hard fighting. The recent fighting on the Lower Lom seems to have been rather severe. The Turks advanced from the Lom to Trestenik and Metochka, the latter close to the Danube, the engagement continuing for six hours, when the Turks retired under cover of their artillery. At Polomir, where the Turks are said to have retreated without accepting battle, the Ottoman commander claims to have routed and pursued 8,600 Russian cavalry and infantry. A force of 8,000 Turks has appeared at Elena, south of the Hainkol Pass, and after burning a few villages, retreated immediately. Such is the Muscovian version of an apparently objectless movement. Some insignificant skirmishes have taken place south of the Dobrudzha; where General Zimmerman still remains all but inactive. A report published in the St. Petersburg *New Times* states that 400 Turks have surrendered in the Schipka Pass. No reason is assigned for the act. The *Daily Telegraph* says:—Information has reached London, as what is believed to be considerable authority, that the

capture of Kars was due to an act of treachery, paid for with large sums of Russian money.

MISS WILSON'S LEG.

(From the New York *Times*.)

Twenty-seven years ago Miss Wilson, of Pineville, N. C., lost her right leg. She was then young and pretty, and had she merely mislaid her leg every chivalrous Carolinian in the country would have joined in the search for it. Unfortunately, her loss was an irrevocable one. Having unintentionally inserted her leg under the wheel of a heavily-loaded wagon, she found that the once shapely limb was so completely ruined that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts of the worshippers, that she consented to have it cut off and thrown away. Its place was in time supplied with a cork leg, and Miss Wilson sorrowfully resigned herself to limping through a loveless life in solitary grave. One day, Miss Wilson attended a camp-meeting, and was soothed by the eloquence of the preacher and the shouts

Intimations.

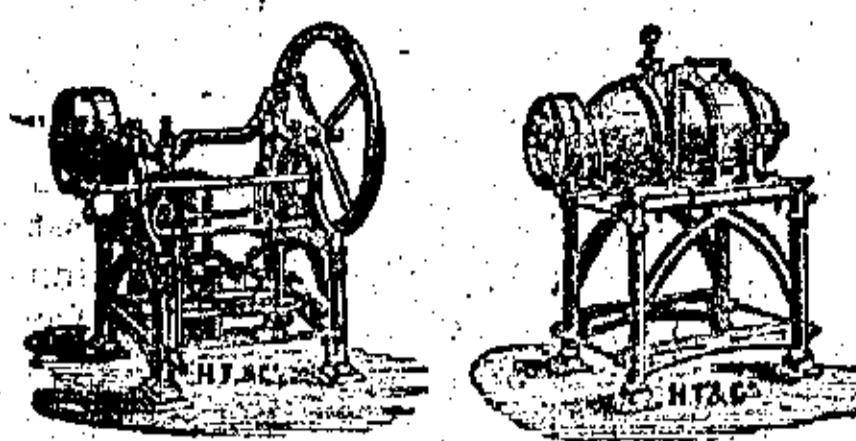
APPLY TO

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.

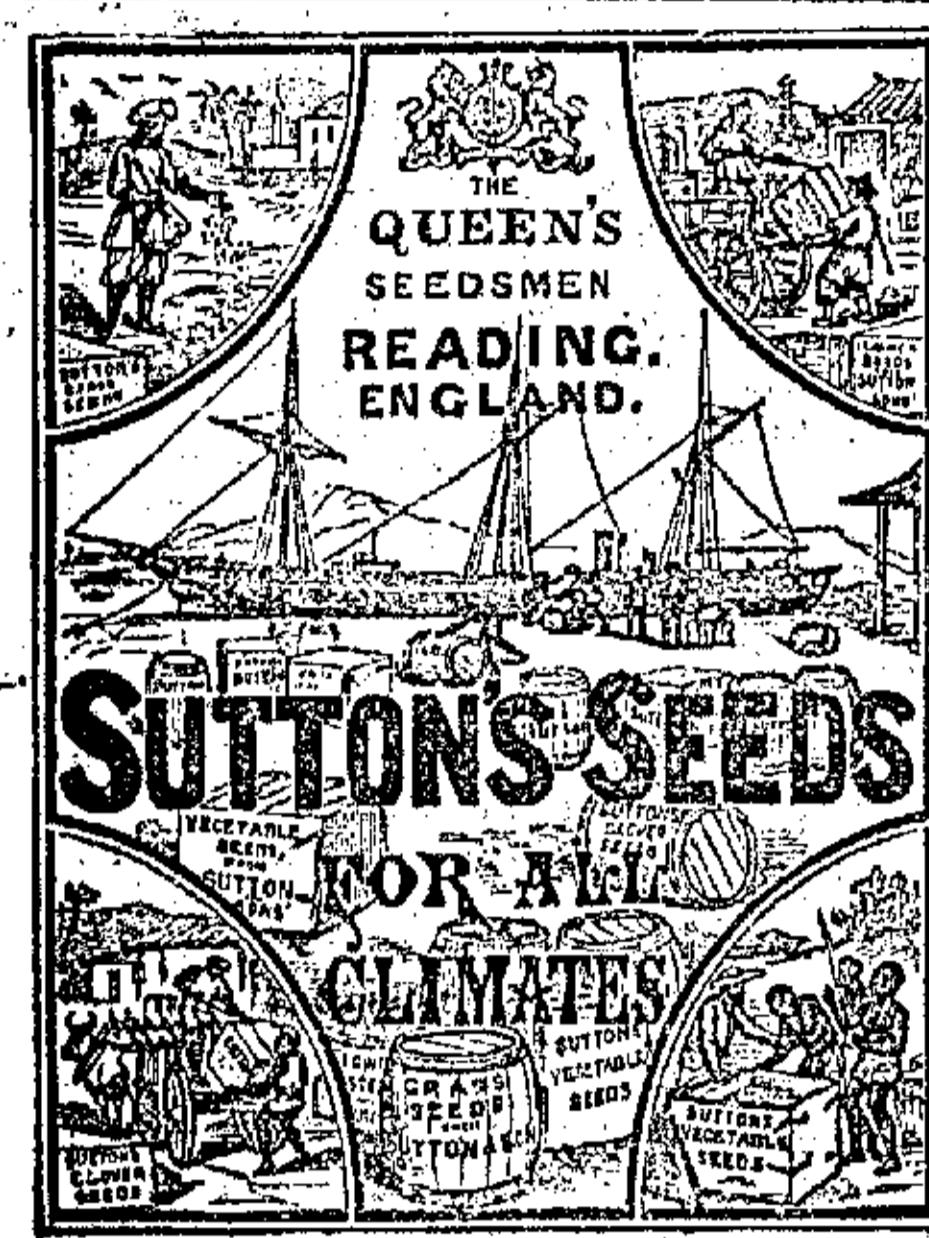
For their Pamphlets on the Manufacture of

AERATED WATERS.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE FOR

**SODA WATER MACHINERY.**

84 & 85, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.

**SUTTON'S SEEDS FOR A CLIMATE.**

PACKED BY MESSRS.

SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM

Which ensures their arrival in dry and fresh condition.

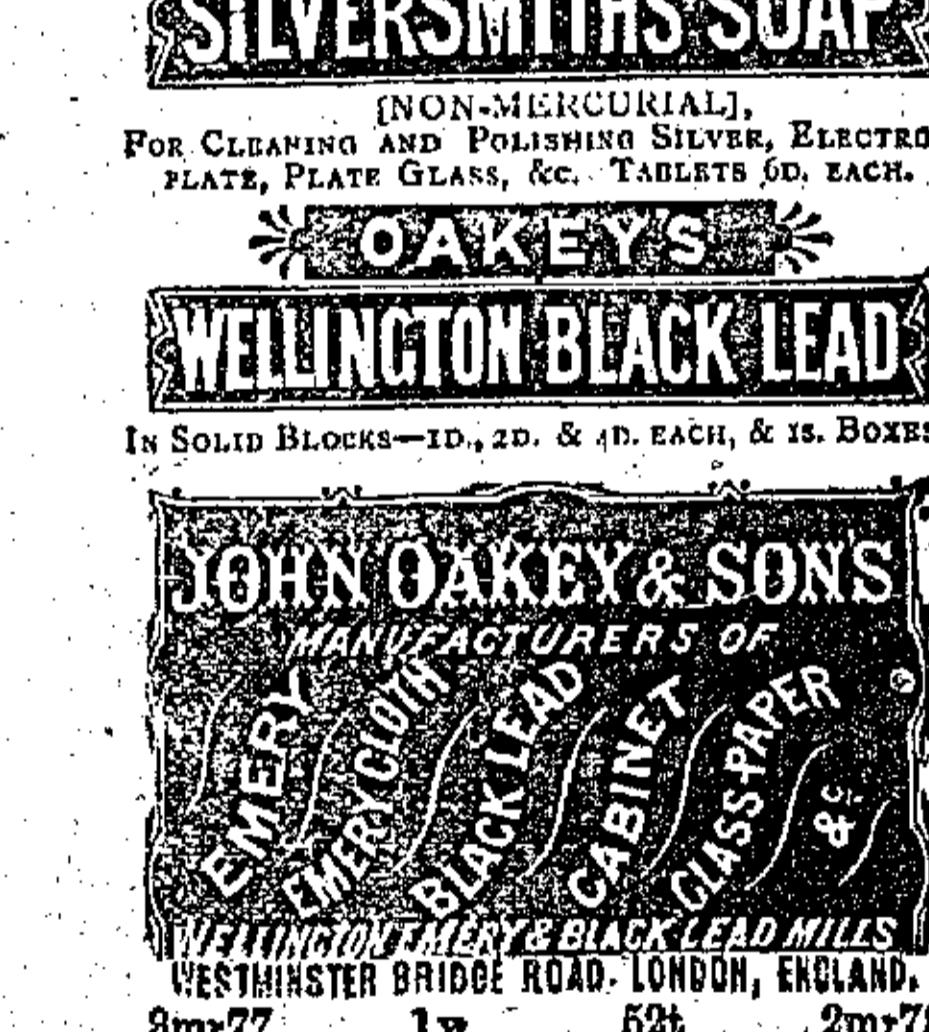
Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from

SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN, READING, near London, En. land.

N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order.

8mo77 1m 1y 3mo78

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION 1876."



The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nub Tributaries in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the dragonian Mahomet to inform the Fahey that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undisable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pea, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

2977 1w 52t

At the "China Mail" Office,

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Lancet*

For Sale.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM

COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to

BATTLES & Co.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
Hongkong Harbour:FORMOSA, German 8-m schooner, Capt.
Schwartz—Melchers & Co.ANNIE S. HALL, American barque, Capt.
Chas. H. Nelson—Captain.BIRKIE, British ship, Captain W. Rey.
nold—Order.GLENBRUIN, British barque, Capt. Lang.—
Chinese.VETA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.—
Melchers & Co.R. C. RICKMERS, German ship, Captain
R. O. Stolt.—Wm. Fustau & Co.PHRAXTON, British barque, Captain H. D.
W. Schul—Wieler & Co.EMMA, German barque, Captain H. J.
Gran—Wm. Fustau & Co.ADELINE & MARIANNE, German barque,
Captain O. N. Dahl—Wm. Fustau & Co.WARRIOR, British barque, Capt. William
Bauermann—Wieler & Co.QUICKSTAR, American barque, Captain
Barnaby—Captain.TARANT, German brig, Captain Kaemena.—
Melchers & Co.MANOA, British steamer, Capt. J. H.
Broker—Slemens & Co.VELOCITY, British barque, Captain R.
Martin—Wm. Fustau & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12, Taiwan, British steamer, 408,
M. Young, Foochow Jan. 9, Amoy 10, and
Swatow 11, General—DOUGLAS LA FRAIS
& Co.Jan. 12, Fuyew, Chinese steamer, from
Canton.Jan. 12, MARIA, British steamer, 1080,
J. H. Broker, Saigon and Montong Jan. 8,
General—SLEMMES & Co.Jan. 12, 8.30 p.m., Leeuwen, Chinese
steamer, 784, R. Gibbon, Shanghai Jan.
9, 3.45 a.m., General—C. M. S. N. Co.Jan. 12, Kaloo, Russian barque, 690, J.
Roo, Bangkok Nov. 10, General—Order.Jan. 12, Fanny, French barque, 313,
Dugomier, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Nov. 22,
Coal—CARLOWITZ & Co.Jan. 12, Pearl, British steamer, 704, H.
Munk, Singapore Dec. 30, via Saigon,
General—MAN HING CHAN.Jan. 12, Velocity, British barque, 600,
Martin, Illoco Dec. 31, Rice—Wm. FUSTAU
& Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12, Maria, for Port Chalmers.
12, Fungshun, for Shanghai.
12, Tientsin, for Shanghai.
12, Sind, for Shanghai.
12, China, for Shanghai.
12, Charles Mourau, for Whampoa.
12, Nelson, for Singapore.
12, Macan, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Galea, for Shanghai.
Pearl, for Swatow.
Thoon Kramon, for Bangkok.
Douglas, for Coast Ports.
Balloon, for Tamsui, &c.
Stentor, for Shanghai.
Orion, for Shanghai.
Winter Abbey, for Saigon.
Conquest, for Hoihow.
Creswell, for Bangkok.
Salisbury, for Manila.
Zmy, for Manila.
Peru, for Honolulu and Peru.
Ayeun, for Shanghai.
Emma, for Amoy.
Peter, for Taiwan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Taiwan, from Coast Ports, Captain
Lang, and 24 Chinese deck.
Per Leeuwen, from Shanghai, Dr. Mac-
Carthy, Mr. G. Rome, and 83 Chinese.
Per Maria, from Saigon, 50 Chinese.
Per Pearl, from Singapore, 101 Chinese,
and 13 for Hongkong.

DEPARTED.

Per Fungshun, for Shanghai, 40 Chinese.
To Depart.
Per Emma, for Manila, 185 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Maria reports:
Strong winds from the Northward.

The Chinese steamer Leeuwen reports:

Cloudy with strong monsoon.

The British steamer Taiwan reports:

Left Foochow 6th Inst. and had moderate
wind and fresh monsoon to Amoy. Left Amoy
10th and had moderate monsoon to Swa-
tow. Left Swatow 11th and had moderate
wind and fresh N.W. wind and smooth sea
to port. In Foochow—Ste. Hankwang.In Amoy—H.M.S. Magpie, U.S. Flag-ship
Tennessee, str. Gordon Castle and Namoo,
In Swatow—H.G.M.S. Nautilus, and S. S.
Nora.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:

For RONDOULU AND CALLAO.—
For Perusia, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
13th Inst., instead of as previously
notified.For SHANGHAI.—
For Fiume, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
13th Inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:

For MANILA.—
For ship Salisbury, at 9 a.m., on Sunday,
the 13th Inst.For BANGKOK.—
For barque Creswell, at 9 a.m., on Sun-
day, the 13th Inst.For barque Thoon Kramon, at 1 p.m.,
on Monday, the 14th Inst.For AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWAN.—
For Balloon, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 14th Inst.For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND
CALOUTOU.—
For Venice and Hindostan, at 2.30 p.m.,
on Tuesday, the 15th Inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet GEELONG
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the
17th Instant.The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:Wednesday, 10th Instant.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT
Box, which remains open all night.Thursday, 17th Instant.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters, Registry of Letters ceases.10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage
to Postage till11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
Vic. Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, January 7, 1878. ja17

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 16:

3 p.m.—Venice and Hindostan leaves for
Singapore, &c.
Claims against the Estate of James Smith
Ferris, deceased, must be proved on
or before this date.

WEDNESDAY, January 17:

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.
Goods per Galatas undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, January 18:

Goods per Sind undelivered after Noon,
subject to rent and landing charges.

FRIDAY, January 19:

Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, January 25:

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited,
at No. 50, Queen's Road4 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
H. E. Hotel Co., Limited, at Hong-
kong Hotel.

FRIDAY, February 1:

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES,
TOILET REQUIREMENTS, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.00 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1878.

To resume our remarks on the new
scheme for promoting emigration from
China to Peru; it may be granted that
former abuses were twofold, viz., ill-
treatment of the Chinese labourers on the
Peruvian estates; and fraudulent, forced
shipment at this end. That those abuses
shall not be again permitted is clearly
the interest and desire of the two
Governments concerned, and of their agents;
and it is to our mind merely a question
of ways and means, whether this impor-
tunate condition be satisfactorily carried
out. It must be admitted that, from the
very beginning of the recent negotiations
affecting this question, the necessity for
the most straightforward and open action
has been steadily kept in view: the
motors have voluntarily come into
Hongkong and asked that they should be
assisted in attaining their object by
means of the legal machinery now at
the disposal of the Government here.
It ought not to be forgotten, in an im-
partial review of all the circumstances
of this new departure, that the Viceroy
of the Kuangtung Province has satisfied
himself that the scheme of Messrs
Olyphant & Co. is a bona fide outcome
of the recent Treaty agreements between
Peru and the Emperor of China. In a
proclamation which has been posted at
Canton, the fairness of the proposed ar-
rangement is characteristically set forth;
and he may be presumed fully cognizant
of the horrors of bygone days, and has
made himself fully acquainted with the
new scheme, has expressed himself
altogether in favour of the proposed
undertaking; and as the English officials
resident in Peru had much to do with
the downfall of the old system, it may
reasonably be supposed that their opinion
will have some influence in the inaugura-
tion and success of the new enterprise.
We have already quoted the views of the
British Consul at Callao on the subject.
As a result of the Chinese Commission
to Peru, the real condition of the labourers
on the estates there is now pretty
well understood, and as, in accordance
with the Convention, contracted coolies
are gradually becoming free labourers,
and those who desire to return to China
are provided with free passages, the ele-
ments necessary for a revival of past
abuses are gone, and the light of honesty
and fair dealing will now take the place
of the dark deeds of duplicity and wrong
which attended the trade of former days.
There are now, we understand, about
forty thousand Chinese labourers in Peru
imported under the old system, many of
whom have refused the free passage home
now offered them and have quietly settled
down as coolies, while large numbers
have re-engaged themselves on the
estates at good wages. As the develop-
ment of the enormous resources of Peru
depends entirely upon the Chinese la-
bourer, and the planters engaged in the
present undertaking are now fully alive
to that fact, there is little likelihood that
anything more will be heard of severe
treatment by cruel overseers such as we
have had so frequently to record in
olden times. The lousy eyes of the
English officials resident there, the
cautious observation of the Chinese
officials who are shortly to proceed
thence, the benevolent labours of the
anti-slavery associations in England, and
the constant communication which
will now be opened between Peru and
China by the new line of steamers, will
form a sort of Protectorate which it will
be all but impossible to mislead or avoid.
As we understand, also, that Messrs
Olyphant & Co. undertake to maintain
a special and minute supervision of the
labourers presented, shipped and for-
warded to Callao—the same, nativeplace and occupation of every labourer
being carefully recorded, for postal pur-
poses or for the remittance of savings
—every loop-hole appears to have been
provided for in order to prevent the
recurrence of any of the irregularities
previously complained of. So much for
the security promised at the port of de-
stination.How are the supporters of the new
scheme to guard against the man-traps
and crimpers who have hovered round
almost every form of emigration, forced
or free, which has been attempted in
any part of China? This can be best
discovered by glancing at the mode of
operation proposed by those concerned
for obtaining emigrants. It is presumed
that, under the new regime, thousands
will be only too glad to leave the famine-
stricken provinces of China to earn the
ample wages of free labour in Peru; and
the questionable aid of hired coolie-
catchers is consequently dispensed with.
As the emigrants going to Peru by the
present line of steamers will in no
instance be under any contract of service,
they will be drawn from the quiet and
orderly agricultural and labouring classes
only; and beyond the merely commercial
employment of brokers (as is carried on
with the Pacific Mail Co.'s steamers)
for passage tickets, no extraneous means
whatever will, it is stated, be brought
into play to procure passengers. The
oversight of this portion of the proposed
operations would, we should think, na-
turally and properly fall into the hands
of the Hongkong Government and the
Chinese officials of the neighbouring
provinces of China. Of course the
recent Treaty and Convention give the
Peruvian Government a choice of all
the Treaty Ports open in China; but
no port, could possibly provide so
full and reassuring a guarantee of honest
emigration like that of Hong-
kong. The stringent laws in force here
with regard to emigration are calculated
to carry out the views and intentions of
the new organization; and so soon as the
Home Government and the Executive
here are fully satisfied that the motives
of the present promoters are honest,
just and sincere—as we fully believe
they will be ere long—the fact that the
system centres in Hongkong is certain
to prove a stimulus to legitimate emigration
as well as a guarantee of the perfect
freedom and honesty of the trade. In
this connection it may be remarked that,
although H. E. Mr. Pope Hennessy,
in the exercise of his discretion, has tempo-
rarily withheld his official sanction to the
shipment of the labourers from this port
until receipt of more definite instructions
from home, the Governor fully recognises
the desirability of promoting emigration
from China to other countries, if such
can be conducted honestly and with
advantage to the native labourers who
emigrate. Although this proposition has
not yet been practically illustrated
under the proposed enterprise, it says
something in its favour that the promoters
have voluntarily come into Hongkong
and asked that they should be assisted
in attaining their object by means of
the legal machinery now at the disposal
of the Government here. It is to be hoped
that the Viceroy will make no objection
to the proposed scheme, and that the
Government will give its official sanction
to the scheme as soon as possible.The oversight of this portion of the proposed
operations would, we should think, na-
turally and properly fall into the hands
of the Hongkong Government and the
Chinese officials of the neighbouring
provinces of China. Of course the
recent Treaty and Convention give the
Peruvian Government a choice of all
the Treaty Ports open in China; but
no port, could possibly provide so
full and reassuring a guarantee of honest
emigration like that of Hong-
kong. The stringent laws in force here
with regard to emigration are calculated
to carry out the views and intentions of
the new organization; and so soon as the
Home Government and the Executive
here are fully satisfied that the motives
of the present promoters are honest,
just and sincere—as we fully believe
they will be ere long—the fact that the
system centres in Hongkong is certain
to prove a stimulus to legitimate emigration
as well as a guarantee of the perfect
freedom and honesty of the trade. In
this connection it may be remarked that,
although H. E. Mr. Pope Hennessy,
in the exercise of his discretion, has tempo-
rarily withheld his official sanction to the
shipment of the labourers from this port
until receipt of more definite instructions
from home, the Governor fully recognises
the desirability of promoting emigration
from China to other countries, if such
can be conducted honestly and with
advantage to the native labourers who
emigrate. Although this proposition has
not yet been practically illustrated
under the proposed enterprise, it says
something in its favour that the promoters
have voluntarily come into Hongkong
and asked that they should be assisted
in attaining their